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The Bulloch Herald

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THE BULLOCH HERALD

Vol. 1.

Statesboro, Ga., March 9th, 1899.

No. 6.

The Bulloch Herald.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE COUNTY.

One Dollar Per Year.

PUBLISHED THURSDAYS BY THE BULLOCH PUBLISHING CO.

DIRECTORS: J. H. DONALDSON, C. S. MARTIN, W. S. FRESTONICS.

DAVID E. TURNER, EDITOR AND MANAGER.

Statesboro, Ga., March 9, 1899.

LET'S give Spain another twenty millions to rue back, anyhow.

CONGRESS has a journey. A special session will not be called, as seemed probable some time ago.

For an afternoon paper, the Savannah Press is a hustler. It is coming—no, it's already at the post.

We'd like to ask for information. What's become of Tom Watson? Had you thought of him lately?

Who said THE HERALD had no outfit on which to print the legal advertisements? Tell him to come and see if it hasn't.

WHILE talking about war heroes for president, why not consider Fitzhugh Lee and Gen. Wheeler? They're both democrats.

THE HERALD is in receipt of a resume of Register in rhyme, which will prove interesting reading, but the author forgot to sign his name. We must know who our contributors are.

THE HERALD is fortunate in the class of enemies it has. They are few, but they do us lots of good in their way. Strive ever so hard, they could not please us better than by opposing us.

For the next week, now, the papers will have something to talk about—there's been another blizzard! It was truly rough weather, but compared to the one of last month it was a gentle zephyr.

SOME of the papers are talking about Grover Cleveland as a democratic presidential possibility next year. Are they joking, or do they really think that Cleveland and his party will ever get together?

From the papers we see that our sister town, Swainsboro, is trying to get a cotton factory. If she is really trying, the chances are she'll get it, for they've got plenty of money and plenty of "push" up there.

A copy of the Wiregrass Blade, published in Swainsboro, has been received at this office. It's "chock full" of legal paws, and no doubt will obtain a good support in its county. Geo. Bell, the editor and publisher, is a hustling boy.

ALL that heated rivalry between Admirals Schley and Sampson, over the Santiago victory, seems to have been of small moment after all. Their respective admirers made a great ado about where the credit belonged, but when the senate came to pass upon the matter Schley was put a couple of points ahead of Sampson. This is as it should be.

THESE ARE THE REASONS.

The Times was inquiring in a very innocent way a few weeks ago why the Sheriff and Ordinary had kept £5 to withdraw their patronage from it. At the time the editor pointed that inquiry he was, no doubt, praying for it to go unanswered; and he probably congratulated himself that it has so far been unnoticed.

Now, so far as the Times editor is concerned he needs no answer, for he has long ago—before he wrote the inquiry referred to—been personally informed by the Sheriff and Ordinary of their reasons for quitting him. When he says to the contrary we are constrained to think that his memory is very deficient, or else—well—the truth is, he knew their reasons as well as they knew them themselves when he sought to bamboozle his readers by pleading ignorance.

It may be, however, that there are among his readers some who are interested in knowing the truth about the matter, and THE HERALD selects this time to announce a few of the reasons. When the Times man bought the printing business from the present editor of THE HERALD he lacked an even thousand dollars of paying for it. When the last payment (amounting to near \$700) came due in November the Times man wanted a few days only in which to raise the money. His intentions were good, and his promises—they were simply out of sight—all that one could ask for. When patience had ceased to be a virtue with THE HERALD man, however, and the mortgage had been put into an execution, the Times man sought legal counsel, who informed him that he could gain time by swearing that he didn't owe a cent of the amount claimed, and he went into the court and made affidavit to such a statement.

The Times editor was thereupon informed that unless he settled his honest debts the Sheriff and Ordinary would withdraw their advertising and give it to a rival paper. He called upon both of these gentlemen before THE HERALD was ever started up, to ascertain if this was true; and both plainly informed him that they could not stand by him unless he settled his just obligations at a hundred cents on the dollar instead of doing as he had done—attempting to swear them off sixteen months after they were contracted.

As we said, he knew all of these reasons before THE HERALD was started—a month before he unfurled to the world that innocent little inquiry! And if he had been honest with his readers he would have spared THE HERALD the easy job of making them public. There are other things that can be said on this subject when occasion demands it.

LITTLE Joe Bailey, of Texas, is mad. He openly vows that he will never lead the democratic side of congress any more. How rash and how vexatious! The trouble with the little fellow is that he wanted to refuse to seat Gen. Wheeler in congress, and the majority of the democrats there begged to differ with him. It is barely possible, however, that Bailey's rash vow is superfluous—the democrats seem to have quit following even a little while before he decided to stop leading.

OLD-TIME RECOLLECTIONS.

The Sacred Harp.

Our good old friend and neighbor, Matthew Miller, has in his possession a copy of the "Sacred Harp" note book. Forty or fifty years ago it was a very popular book. What makes it seem odd now is the character notes—fa, sol, la, me—four notes representing seven sounds. We used to think it was all right—and it was then, but it wouldn't do now. In looking through this book, I see the first song I ever learned—

"There is a happy land,
"Far, far away," etc.

I learned this nearly fifty years ago. I attended a singing school at Hebron church, in Emanuel county, near Garfield—there was no Garfield there then. I suppose those pioneer people called the church Hebron in honor of the ancient city of that name over in Canaan, where David was crowned king over Israel, and where Abraham, Isaac and Jacob were buried. This Hebron in Emanuel is unlike the ancient city of that name. Instead of being in the beautiful and fertile valley of Canaan, as that city was, it is situated on a hill-top with a soil anything but fertile. Mr. Charles Aarons taught the school mentioned, and I remember how he always broke up school on Saturday evenings with a *drill*, as it was called. He would form his class in a circle and give them a unison sound, which they would hold while he took the middle of the ring, singing (the scholars marching round)—

"Ye children of Zion who are bound
for the King,
"Come tune all your voices and help
me to sing."

I attended divine service at Hebron on Christmas day a little over seven years ago, but the old log house was gone and a more comfortable house had been built. The same old rocks scattered around, weighing probably a quarter of a ton, were there as of yore. I did not go down the branch to look for the spring—where I had drunk water fifty years ago—but guess it was there just the same. I love to think of the hallowed spot; my parents use to worship there; it is sad but sweet. I remember sitting up with an old man on his death-bed some thirty years ago, and how he told me that an old person's mind was all the time going back over the past, and I believe it is so. Now if I should write a few letters to THE HERALD on the reminiscences of the past, I hope my old friends J. S. H. and D. C. P. will come to my aid, if I should misrepresent the old Sacred Harp and her associations when we were young.

C. S. M.

"Old Hicks" Turned Loose.

"Old Hicks" has been in the custody of the county since Saturday until he was released this morning. He is not the great weather prophet, but is a colored citizen whose christian name is Nelson.

"Old Hicks" was arrested on a charge of trading mortgaged property, but those who knew the property involved hooted at the idea that the property had been traded—they knew that Hicks could not have found a purchaser had he wanted to trade ever so bad; and, besides, there were no circumstances indicating a trade

except that the property was not visible upon the streets.

The property said to have been traded, and on which there was a mortgage, consisted of a mule and wagon. Twenty years ago the mule was in his prime, but of late years times had changed with the old fellow, and as he grew older he likewise grew leaner. Three weeks ago he was at his zenith both in age and decrepitude. There was a long coat of hair, a long pair of ears, a long head, long legs, a long tail—all these the result of a long life. Hicks for many years had been in the habit of assisting "Jack" to his feet each morning, but on Monday morning of the big freeze when he went out to perform that loving act, old "Jack" smiled not back at him as he had been wont to do—his smiling lips were stiff and his eyes cast a glassy stare—he was dead! Now, the wagon had preceded old "Jack" a few days, breaking down under its weight of years and a big load of wood. The mortgage on it, too, was quite heavy, and there is no wonder it broke down in the mud only a few days before the mule went. They were about the same age, had seen faithful service together, and it was but fitting that they should pass out together.

The party holding the mortgage missed the property a few days since, and thinking it had traded, had Hicks arrested. It was at the trial that it developed that the mule had died during the freeze, and that the wagon had broken down and had been given away only a few days before.

Sheriff's Advertisements.

GEORGIA—BULLOCH COUNTY.
Will be sold before the court house door of said county on the

FIRST TUESDAY IN APRIL,
1899, within the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described property to-wit:
Fifteen acres of land in the 4th Dist. G. M. of said county, and bounded on the north by lands of J. N. Akins, on the east by lands of Henrietta Newsome, and on the south and west by lands of Lavonia Newsome.
Said land levied on to satisfy a tax execution issued by J. N. Akins, tax collector of Bulloch county, against the said L. B. Hagins for state and county taxes for the year 1898. Levy made by R. F. Donaldson, sr., sheriff of the county court, and turned over to me for advertisement and sale. Legal notice given defendant. This March 9th, 1899.
J. H. DONALDSON, Sheriff.

GEORGIA—BULLOCH COUNTY.
Will be sold before the court house door of said county on the

FIRST TUESDAY IN APRIL,
1899, within the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described property to-wit:
Fifteen acres of land in the 4th Dist. G. M. of said county, and bounded on the north by lands of T. T. Seale, on the east by lands of B. S. and H. E. Hagins, and on the south and west by lands of L. B. Hagins.
Said land levied on to satisfy a tax execution issued by J. N. Akins, tax collector of Bulloch county, against the said L. B. Hagins for state and county taxes for the year 1898. Levy made by R. F. Donaldson, sr., sheriff of the county court, and turned over to me for advertisement and sale. Legal notice given defendant. This March 9th, 1899.
J. H. DONALDSON, Sheriff.

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Will be sold before the court house door of said county on the

FIRST TUESDAY IN APRIL,
1899, within the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described property to-wit:
Ten acres of land in the 4th Dist. G. M. of said county, and bounded on the north by lands of D. B. Newsome and I. T. Newsome, on the east by lands of C. R. Davis, and on the south and west by lands of the said Henrietta Newsome.
Said land levied on to satisfy a tax execution issued by J. N. Akins, tax collector of Bulloch county, against the said Henrietta Newsome for state and county taxes for the year 1898. Levy made by R. F. Donaldson, sr., sheriff of the county court, and turned over to me for advertisement and sale. Legal notice given defendant. This March 9th, 1899.
J. H. DONALDSON, Sheriff.

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Will be sold before the court house door of said county on the

FIRST TUESDAY IN APRIL,
1899, within the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described property to-wit:
All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the 4th Dist. G. M. of said county, and bounded on the north by lands of Mrs. Arlan Brinson, on the east by lands of H. H. Moore, on the south and south-west by lands of Mrs. Sallie Bland, and on the west by lands of Mrs. Sallie Bland.
Said land levied on to satisfy a tax execution issued from the county court of Bulloch county in favor of J. Austin Brannen against B. L. Hendrix, J. C. Parrish and W. W. Bland. Levy made by R. F. Donaldson, sr., sheriff of the county court, and turned over to me for advertisement and sale. This March 9th, 1899.
J. H. DONALDSON, Sheriff.

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Will be sold before the court house door of said county on the

FIRST TUESDAY IN APRIL,
1899, within the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described property to-wit:
Ten acres of land in the 4th Dist. G. M. of said county, and bounded on the north and east by lands of W. G. Strickland, in the 4th Dist. G. M. of said county, and on the south and west by lands of the said W. G. Strickland.
Said land levied on to satisfy a tax execution issued by J. N. Akins, tax collector of Bulloch county, against the said W. G. Strickland for state and county taxes for the year 1898. Levy made by R. F. Donaldson, sr., sheriff of the county court, and turned over to me for advertisement and sale. Legal notice given defendant. This March 9th, 1899.
J. H. DONALDSON, Sheriff.

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FIRST TUESDAY IN APRIL,
1899, within the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described property to-wit:
Twenty-five acres of land in the 4th Dist. G. M. of said county, and bounded on the north by lands of Mary K. Strickland, on the south and west by lands of the said J. M. Jenkins, and on the east by lands of Henry Kiehlter.
Said land levied on to satisfy a tax execution issued by J. N. Akins, tax collector of Bulloch county, against the said J. M. Jenkins for state and county taxes for the year 1898. Levy made by R. F. Donaldson, sr., sheriff of the county court, and turned over to me for advertisement and sale. Legal notice given defendant. This March 9th, 1899.
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1899, within the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described property to-wit:
Fifteen acres of land in the 4th Dist. G. M. of said county, and bounded on the north by lands of S. L. Richardson, on the south by lands of W. J. Strickland, and on the east and west by lands of the said S. L. Richardson.
Said land levied on to satisfy a tax execution issued by J. N. Akins, tax collector of Bulloch county, against the said S. L. Richardson for state and county taxes for the year 1898. Levy made by R. F. Donaldson, sr., sheriff of the county court, and turned over to me for advertisement and sale. Legal notice given defendant. This March 9th, 1899.
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1899, within the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described property to-wit:
Fifteen acres of land in the 4th Dist. G. M. of said county, and bounded on the north by lands of I. C. Simmons, on the south by lands of W. J. Strickland, and on the east and west by lands of the said I. C. Simmons, known as the H. Simmons' land.
Said land levied on to satisfy a tax execution issued by J. N. Akins, tax collector of Bulloch county, against the said I. C. Simmons for state and county taxes for the year 1898. Levy made by R. F. Donaldson, sr., sheriff of the county court, and turned over to me for advertisement and sale. Legal notice given defendant. This March 9th, 1899.
J. H. DONALDSON, Sheriff.

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Will be sold before the court house door of said county on the

FIRST TUESDAY IN APRIL,
1899, within the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described property to-wit:
Fifty-five acres of land in the 4th Dist. G. M. of said county, and bounded as follows: On the south by lands of G. J. McElwain, and on the north, east and west by lands of the said P. C. Richardson.
Said land levied on to satisfy a tax execution issued by J. N. Akins, tax collector of Bulloch county, against the said P. C. Richardson for state and county taxes for the year 1898. Levy made by R. F. Donaldson, sr., sheriff of the county court, and turned over to me for advertisement and sale. Legal notice given defendant. This March 9th, 1899.
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1899, within the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described property to-wit:
Twenty-five acres of land in the 4th Dist. G. M. of said county, and bounded on the north by lands of T. W. Lanier, on the east, south and west by lands of the said T. W. Lanier, being that tract or parcel on which the dwelling house is situated.
Said land levied on to satisfy a tax execution issued by J. N. Akins, tax collector of Bulloch county, against the said T. W. Lanier for state and county taxes for the year 1898. Levy made by R. F. Donaldson, sr., sheriff of the county court, and turned over to me for advertisement and sale. Legal notice given defendant. This March 9th, 1899.
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1899, within the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described property to-wit:
All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the 4th Dist. G. M. of said county, and bounded on the north, east, south and west by lands of the said T. W. Lanier, being that tract or parcel on which the dwelling house is situated.
Said land levied on to satisfy a tax execution issued by J. N. Akins, tax collector of Bulloch county, against the said T. W. Lanier for state and county taxes for the year 1898. Levy made by R. F. Donaldson, sr., sheriff of the county court, and turned over to me for advertisement and sale. Legal notice given defendant. This March 9th, 1899.
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Said land levied on to satisfy a tax execution issued by J. N. Akins, tax collector of Bulloch county, against the said T. W. Lanier for state and county taxes for the year 1898. Levy made by R. F. Donaldson, sr., sheriff of the county court, and turned over to me for advertisement and sale. Legal notice given defendant. This March 9th, 1899.
J. H. DONALDSON, Sheriff.

All Over the County.

Local Items Condensed for The Herald Readers.

READ 'EM IF YOU CARE TO.

If You Don't See It Here, Chances are 'Tisn't True.

Col. E. A. Corry is smiling this week—it's a boy.

Mrs. A. Moore left this morning on a business trip to Augusta.

Mr. J. Z. Kendrick has opened a small mercantile business at his place near Black.

Col. Gus Lee has moved into the Turner house on North Main street, near Dr. Caldwell's.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Jones, of Excelsior, were the guests of Judge Martin a few days this week.

Mr. J. W. Olin left Tuesday afternoon on a ten-days' business trip to Baltimore and New York.

Mrs. Della Hamilton has returned to her home in Savannah after a pleasant stay with relatives here.

Garden Seeds and Ladies' Shoes—see Mrs. A. Moore's.

The telephone men are at work again this week. They will place about fifteen instruments in the town.

The grounds about the Primitive church are being beautified this week by the planting of shade trees in the yard.

Mr. J. F. Fields has discontinued his restaurant business in Savannah, having sold out to other parties there last week.

Contractors Steve Blackburn and Raymond Proctor are putting the finishing touches on Marshall DeLoach's handsome home.

The Herald is at home to its friends, in the old Holland drug store, next door to Moore & Deal's law office on South Main street.

Miss Ophelia Strange returned to Statesboro last Thursday after a couple of weeks spent with the family of her parents, at Swainsboro.

Dr. W. D. Kennedy has moved his family and household effects to his new place of business at Metter, and will go up himself in a few days.

Nice line of fresh Garden Seeds at Mrs. A. Moore's.

Mrs. Fisher, who has been on a visit of several weeks to her son, Rev. Guyton Fisher, at this place, returned this morning to her home at Eastman.

Ezra Seabrook returned last week from his trip to Cuba, where he had gone as an assistant fireman on one of the government transports from Savannah.

Mr. T. J. Newton and family have returned to this place. Tom has tried Savannah and several other smaller places, but decided that Statesboro was the best place after all to live in.

Rev. W. A. Huckabee, the agent of the Orphans' Home, at Macon, preached in the Methodist church at this place Sunday morning and night. He raised a handsome collection for the children of the Home.

Since the freeze of last month, Mr. E. W. Hodges, of Mill Ray, ascertains his loss to consist of nine head of cattle; and Mr. S. A. Richardson, his neighbor, finds himself four short by the same source.

Fresh line of Garden Seeds just in. All kinds. Mrs. A. Moore.

Rev. J. A. Seabrook, who is pastor of the Baptist church at Swainsboro as well as at this place, has secured the contract for building the new church at that place, and has already begun the work.

Mr. Hiram Lee reports the cold snap of this week as more damaging than that of three weeks ago. He found two of his cattle frozen in the lot, and his cane stumps which escaped the previous spell, entirely killed.

From the published proceedings of the divorce court in Savannah, we see that W. H. Mitchell has been granted a divorce from Ida Mitchell. This fact will be of interest to many who have known them in the Bulloch divorce courts for the past few years.

While on our way to Swainsboro last week we met up with our friend Wayne Turner at Bloys. He told us that on Saturday before the freeze he went to his field half a mile from his house to feed his hogs and counted 23 in the bunch; but when he went back on Tuesday afterward to give them their corn, only 2 responded to roll call. The rest were dead.

\$1.50 Ladies' Shoes—good ones—for \$1, at Mrs. A. Moore's.

MARRIED—At the home of the bride's father, Mr. E. H. Durden, of Durdenville, Emanuel county, on Thursday, 2nd inst., Mr. Henry Henry C. Brown and Miss Hettie Durden. Mr. Brown is a resident of the Clubhouse district, and has many friends throughout the county who congratulate him on his good fortune of winning one of the belles of Emanuel county.

Revs. B. J. W. Graham and Jos. W. Smith have been visiting about and preaching at different points in the county for the past week. They preached at this place Sunday night, last night and have an appointment again for tonight. Rev. Smith was pastor of the Baptist church here for two years, and his friends are delighted to have him with them for a visit.

Messrs. Parker & Smith have this week consummated a trade with Mr. Jack Lee for one hundred acres of choice land from his home tract on the new railroad. It was reported that they had bought all the tract, but such was not the case. It is surmised that Messrs. Parker & Smith intend to establish a mercantile business at that point, but they say their plans are not yet ready to be made public.

Little Lonnie Davis, the two-year-old son of Jim Davis, came near meeting death this evening by the careless handling of potash on the part of the cook. A can of dissolved potash was left on the floor, and when the boy was observed by his brother he was putting the stuff to his lips. Fortunately he did not swallow the stuff, and suffered no injury further than a blistered tongue and lips.

Got a pair of these \$1.50 Ladies' Shoes for \$1, at Mrs. A. Moore's.

Rev. Owen Brown has returned to his farm at Excelsior. He had made arrangements to stay in the town this year, and had rented the farm to his brother. The negroes of the community became so belligerent toward the young man, who was in the arresting posse some weeks ago, and shot George Bird, from the effects of which he died, however, that he had to move, whereupon Rev. Brown thought it best to go on the place himself.

It is a matter of general comment that there are too many negro quarters in this town, and that they continue to spring up. There are now not less than ten, and there is talk of establishing others right in among the white residents of the town. Those who own real estate for sale or rent are not only encumbering that property, but are depreciating from the value of that adjoining, by thus scattering these cheap houses all over the town. It is time to look into this.

Statesboro had a genuine "tar heel" team in town last week. It was driven all the way from North Carolina by Mr. J. H. Ford. Mr. D. B. Buchanan, of Jonesboro, sold the team to Mr. Ford, and had taken a mortgage on it to secure payment. Mr. Ford drove it through the country, a distance of over 400 miles. He was followed by Mr. Buchanan, who reached town last Wednesday, and the next day the team—two mules and a covered wagon—was sold to Dr. Hendley, of Lenoir, for \$100. Mr. Ford decided to locate here, and is engaged in the turpentine business with Mr. W. W. McDougald.

Mrs. Alderman Dead. Friday, March 10—Mrs. O. C. Alderman died at 2 o'clock this morning at the home of her sister, Mrs. Charlie Hart, seven miles in the country. She had been a sufferer with consumption for several months.

That Poisoning Affair. In the coroner's investigation of the poisoning of the negro Morgan Wilson in the Finch neighborhood ten days ago, suspicion pointed to Will Bivens and Earl Parrish (a son of old "Dick Sitter"), and they were both arrested later and lodged in jail. It has not been ascertained exactly what the trouble was between the darkies, but it appears that there was some rivalry between Wilson and Bivens over the hand of a dusky damsel. It is told that Bivens "fixed" a drink of whiskey and told Parrish to give it to Wilson, who drank it and died a few hours afterwards. A post mortem examination showed strychnine in the dead man's stomach. Parrish says he knew of nothing wrong with the whiskey when he gave it to Wilson.

About The Railroad. While in Swainsboro last week we heard a little railroad talk which, whether true or not, is interesting to Statesboro. It was to the effect that since the building of the Brewton & Pinckney had been stopped by injunction, the plan is to build the road on to this place and have a consolidation with the Savannah & Statesboro, the Central to own the whole thing. It is said that a two-mile spur is now being built across the river at Melvin, connecting with the Central and making the S. & S. entirely independent of the G. & A. This information was given to us second-hand from one of the attaches of the road. It is to be hoped that this much of it is true—that the B. & P. is to come on to Statesboro and connect with the S. & S.

Mrs. Skinner Dead. Mrs. Elizabeth Skinner died at her home in the southern part of town last Thursday afternoon, after only about a week's indisposition. The interment at the town cemetery the next afternoon was attended by one of the largest processions that ever attended a burial there, showing the high esteem in which the deceased was held by the citizens of the town. Mrs. Skinner was one of the oldest citizens of the town, being between sixty and seventy years of age. Her death was not preceded by any serious illness, but seemed to be due to old age, her only complaint during her confinement to her bed being that she felt fatigued.

For years Mrs. Skinner has made herself handy about the sickbed of her neighbors, and they loved her dearly. Every few weeks they remembered her with baskets of provisions and delicacies, to which the whole neighborhood cheerfully contributed. She is at rest.

He Got His Coon.

Sheriff Donaldson brought in Will Bivens Monday morning, who was charged with the poisoning of Morgan Wilson, at Portland, last week. John had an experience taking in his man, who is no doubt a tough one. He first arrested him Tuesday of last week, but as there was no warrant for him he was turned loose. Thursday, however, a warrant was issued and the sheriff went after him again, but Bivens was not willing to the arrangement and he was not taken. On this occasion he was playing in the field at Mr. Merida Hendrix's, and when the sheriff approached him he turned his back, and he and the sheriff stepped a few feet away, picked up his gun. The sheriff had his gun, too, and he didn't stop; whereupon the negro got behind his mule and began backing towards the bushes, using the animal as a breastwork between him and the sheriff. In the meantime he set up a yell for his wife, who came rushing down to see what the trouble was.

By the time the sheriff got around the mule, Bivens had gained the fence and made his escape. Now, Bivens reckoned that the sheriff had enough of him, and that he would never be bothered again after the experience of that day; but he reckoned amiss—Donaldson was more determined than ever to take him, and he went back early Monday morning to put his plan into execution. He found his man again at the place, and he sneaked up on him while he played. When the negro's back was turned, John did his sneaking; and when he faced about at the end of the row, John laid down. Finally, just as the sheriff had decided to order Bivens to hold up his hands when he should approach him again, the negro stopped at the further end of the row, unlatched his mule from the plow and rode off to the house; but when he got there, the sheriff was there also, having run across the field and headed him off; and as Bivens came out of the lot from putting up his mule, he confronted the sheriff's Winchester and readily responded to the order to hold up his hands.

Bivens is regarded as a dangerous negro, and it is said that after he evaded the sheriff on Thursday he made an effort to borrow a Winchester, declaring that he was going to defend himself against arrest. While the sheriff was lying in ambush Monday morning waiting for a chance to take Bivens, the other negro implicated in the poisoning, Earl Parrish, and for whom he also had a warrant, came strolling leisurely along the road a few yards away, and he readily held his hands over his head when he was joined by his pal and the sheriff. Both negroes are now in jail at this place.

Baptist Union. The Statesboro Baptist Young People's Union meets every Sunday at 3 o'clock, p. m. All members are cordially invited and urged to be present. Come and bring your friends. The subject for March 20th is: "Fellowship in Christian Service."—Netherlands 14, 18-23.

Christian service will be discussed under the following heads: 1. It is a voluntary work. 2. It is a work of earnestness. 3. It requires humility and reliance upon God. Study the subject and don't try to learn all the bible at once. R. J. H. DeLoach, Pres.

Seed Pinders. Hand-picked, home-grown Seed Pinders for sale. Price reasonable. J. L. Matthews.

Ordinary's Notices.

FOR YEARS SUPPORT. GEORGIA—BULLOCK COUNTY. To all whom it may concern: I, John Jones, having in due form applied to the probate court of the county of Bullock, Georgia, for the purpose of obtaining a license to sell and dispose of the real estate of the late John Jones, deceased, and having been duly qualified and sworn to, I hereby give notice that I will sell and dispose of the real estate of the late John Jones, deceased, on the 10th day of March, 1900, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the Court House in said county, Georgia. J. J. MARTIN, Ordinary.

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FIGHTING THE FILIPINOS.

The Good Work Done by the American Volunteers in the Third Battle of Manila.

Our soldiers are walking over the Filipinos in great style. Even when fighting behind entrenchments with Mausers and Remingtons they are plainly no match for the Americans. The Filipinos have the Spanish dread of a charge against an entrenched position. They give way in rout at the very moment when trained soldiers, having reserved their fire, would sweep the assailants with a withering fusillade. In no other way can charging infantry be repulsed. What the Filipinos know about fighting



THE LINE OF THE SIGNAL SERVICE. Extending the telegraph lines during the third battle of Manila.

they have learned from the Spaniards, who waste a tremendous amount of ammunition in volleys at long range and run when the enemy presses them. The chief credit for our victories must go to General Elwell S. Otis, whose disposition of troops at every point where they were likely to come in contact with the enemy has shown him to possess military talents of a high order. Besides feeling and engaging the enemy in the environs of Manila, he has had to police a district city, in other words, to deal with an internal war, and to maintain order. Vigilance has insured success. There never has been a time, either by night or day, when General Otis has not been master of the situation.

May 1, 1898, August 13, 1898, February 5, 1899—these are the dates of the three battles of Manila. The first victory was unattended with any loss to our side; the second cost about fifty men, killed or wounded; in the third the list of our casualties was five times as great as in the second. The losses suffered by Spaniards and natives on these three occasions, and the Filipinos must strictly be regarded as subjects of Spain until Spain has ratified the treaty of peace, will never be quite accurately stated; they were probably about eleven or twelve times as severe as ours.

Firing began at a quarter before nine o'clock on Saturday evening, February 4. Two native soldiers refused to obey the order of a sentry who challenged them, as they advanced toward the outpost of the First Nebraska Regiment, stationed between Manila and Santa Mesa. The necessity of maintaining the integrity of our lines, especially at night, has been impressed upon all by the conduct of certain Filipinos who had slipped through a week earlier and attempted to assassinate American soldiers. The Nebraska sentry again called upon the two natives to halt, and, as they paid no attention to his order, levelled his rifle and fired upon them. The sentry shows that they had been sent for precisely this purpose, to draw the sentry's fire, as part of a preconcerted plan to place the Filipinos in the city where order was maintained by Minnesota volunteers, serving as police.

The bombardment made a Manila holiday for thousands, who died to view it as a curious spectacle from the water front; other citizens, hugging their security at home, hung out white flags, or neutral flags, as an additional precaution, until the city looked as though it had made ready for some military procession, but from the windows of these very houses the Ameri-

can soldiers were fired upon. Women of the foreign colony were sent to the transports for safety, while, as though to replace these, hundreds of women refugees began to arrive from the destroyed villages, seven or eight of which, plainly visible from the Manila Observatory, were burnt and battered down, lest they should serve again to shelter the treacherous enemy.

On Monday morning, February 6, there was light drizzling at long range. Late in the afternoon General Hale's army, the First California, First Idaho, First Wyoming and First Washington, under General King, east and southeast, near the Pasig River; the Fourth Cavalry, Fourteenth Infantry, First North Dakota Infantry and Sixth Artillery Division; commanded by General Anderson, near the south shore of the city.

Like an echo the sentry's shot a gun was fired from Block-house No. 7, and the signal for attacking our troops had been given. The Nebraska regiment was made the first target; presently, however, the firing spread on both sides along the confronting lines. On the north the Filipinos were concentrating at Calocoon and at Daglang, where they had mounted two siege-guns; on the east, at Santa Mesa, the attack was hot; southward, near Pasig, there was evidence of an intention to advance against Anderson's command. A hill in the distance in the morning was succeeded by a new outburst all along the Filipino line.

And so matters stood while the darkness lasted, and American rifles and light artillery replied to Mausers, and it was all inconclusive. But when day broke the Charleston, the Concord and the captured gunboat Caliao opened fire on the enemy's troops over rice fields and through dense undergrowth and bamboo thickets, in which the enemy had constructed entrenchments, pressed the natives back and captured the villages of San Juan del Monte, Santa Ana, San Pedro Macati and Santa Mesa. General King's brigade charged a force of Filipinos, far superior in

numbers, and drove them in confusion toward the Pasig River, in which many were drowned. The Nebraskans captured a howitzer and carried a good position near the water works, about five miles east of the city. On the southeast the Filipinos made a stand in the Pao church, until the building was shelled by Captain Dyer's battery, Sixth Artillery, and set on fire by California volunteers; then, of those who had not been killed in the church, some were shot as they ran out and others were captured.

At noon on Sunday the firing of the Filipinos slackened. "Our casualties," Major-General Otis says in his report, "probably aggregate 250." The Filipino loss is estimated at 4,000. Wounded Filipinos found in the trenches were taken to the American field hospitals and cared for, while a great number of captives were placed in the military prison at Manila.

The fighting there was intense excitement in the city, where order was maintained by Minnesota volunteers, serving as police. The bombardment made a Manila holiday for thousands, who died to view it as a curious spectacle from the water front; other citizens, hugging their security at home, hung out white flags, or neutral flags, as an additional precaution, until the city looked as though it had made ready for some military procession, but from the windows of these very houses the Ameri-

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AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN THE PUERTA DE ESPANA, MANILA.

brigade won a position the control of which had become indispensable; it took possession of the water-works at Singalong, four companies of the Nebraskans and a part of the Utah troops encountered a force of Filipinos on the hill and dispersing them, though with a loss of two Nebraskans killed and three wounded. Sergeant Young of the Utah battery was wounded, captured, murdered, and mutilated.

On Tuesday, February 7, our forces had advanced far enough towards the north to discover that Calocoon, six miles from the city, was held with savage determination. A reconnoitering party, attacked by a body of Filipinos, was in great danger, when a charge, by Kansas troops, led by Colonel Funt, drove the enemy behind their intrenchments with heavy loss. In

this encounter Lieutenant Alford was killed and six Nebraskans wounded. The men of the so-called Filipino army are uniformed and all are armed with Mausers and Remingtons. There was little discipline among them according to our ideas.

As nearly as we could ascertain, writes Captain W. G. Bates, U. S. V., who has just returned from Manila, it was the custom of these soldiers to prepare at their homes food sufficient to last two or three days, and go with it to the trenches, where they would remain all the time, if their food was exhausted, when they would go home again and get a fresh supply. There was, therefore, a constant stream of these soldiers on the Calle Real (the main road near our position), and many of them walked through our camp. They were of all ages, but principally young men and boys. I found them very enthusiastic and filled with ardent and genuine patriotism.

Their method of fighting seemed somewhat peculiar to us. In the case of their night engagements with the Spaniards. It was the custom of the Filipinos at some time during the night to open fire on the Spanish lines and keep it up for two or three hours. The Spaniards from their works would reply in the same manner, and a large amount of ammunition would be expended by both sides with little result, beyond a few men wounded and possibly one or two killed. Such fights as these were of almost nightly occurrence, and I have no doubt that it was a sight of this kind that the Filipinos began on the night of February 4th. According to their custom they probably considered it over when they stopped firing, and never for a moment supposed that the Americans would continue the battle the next morning and advance to the attack. When that happened they were not only surprised, but utterly unprepared. They had never been in the habit of fighting or seeing anything necessary on battle entrenchments, and it was beyond their comprehension that soldiers could be got to advance across the open and attack fortified positions. The experience is similar to nothing in their history, and the lesson, while it is a severe one, is necessary to their progress, and it was the most salutary effect on all future dealings between the Americans and the natives. The belief that the Americans are afraid because they have treated the Filipinos fairly has been rudely dispelled. It is probable that the Filipinos are now more than ever ready to see the Americans.

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Aguinaldo's Forces. Aguinaldo's forces number about 35,000, the majority of whom are armed with Mausers. The arms were largely procured from Spanish prisoners, smugglers and the United States. Dwyer turned over 2500 rifles to the insurgents in Cavite after the battle of May 1.

The insurgent headquarters are at Malolos, thirty miles north of Manila, on the railroad. When Aguinaldo proclaimed the republic and announced himself the dictator, he left vacant the office of Secretary of State. This is destined for Felipe Agoncillo, now in Canada. The Cabinet is: Secretary of the Interior, Leandro Ibarra; Secretary of War, Baldomero Aguinaldo; Secretary of the Treasury, Mariano Trias.

The commanders in the field are: Lieutenant-General Riego de Dios, Major-General Ricati, Brigadier-General Pío del Pilar, a violent hater of Americans; Brigadier-General Felipe Sandoval; Brigadier-General Pantelón Garcia; Brigadier-General Noriel; Brigadier-General Estrella, Brigadier-

General Pío del Pilar. Aguinaldo's Chief General and Military Adviser. General Mascardo, Brigadier-General Gregorio del Pilar. Major-General Ricati commands in the zone south of Manila; Garcia commands north of the city; Estrella commands in Cavite; del Pilar commands to the east and up the Pasig to the lake.

One of the cleverest men associated with Aguinaldo is his secretary and interpreter, Esamilla. He is an accomplished linguist, speaks Spanish fluently, English very well and Latin and French, besides the native dialects.

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PRIVATEER GIVE TREASON. Regarding Canned Beef, Which Sustains Miles' Statements.

There were several interesting developments in the best court of inquiry at Washington Thursday. It was a field day for the volunteer engineers—soldiers, the waiting room being filled all day with members of the various volunteer regiments which served in Cuba and Porto Rico.

The first of these—Clarence Walters, of the First volunteer engineers—told a sensational story of hardship and inhumanity suffered during his service, describing the canned beef he had been applied to that much discussed article. Later in the day Lieutenant Sewell, United States army, who was in command of the volunteer battalion in which Walters served, contradicted his story completely.

Walters, in his testimony, said that the first can of beef he saw opened on the transport going to Porto Rico had worms in it and a few minutes later being opened developed such a putrid odor that it was impossible to have it about. He ate some of it and was made violently sick. He said he had been on sea trips before and was never seasick. The men of his company complained of the meat and nearly all of the men of his battalion were sick throughout most of the voyage as a result of eating this meat.

After reaching Porto Rico he was sick for a week as a result of the voyage. At least two-thirds of his company were fully as sick as he and from the same cause. Captain Herbert Hicks, of company M, Second Massachusetts, followed with an account of the canned beef used by his command in Cuba. His description of the meat did not make it quite so repulsive as that served to Walters in Porto Rico, but he said it was "a slimy, stringy mass, nauseating to the taste, without nutriment and without form that could be recognized as meat except by the melted fat with which it was soaked." Witnesses shown several of the cans on hand with the commission, but they said they were not the same that he had seen in service. Walters made the same statement on being shown the same cans.

An important development was the denial by one James Farnam and also attributed to Dr. Maxwell Christie, of Philadelphia, that they had seen beef injected with chemicals in an Omaha packing house.

Dr. Christie explained that what he did not have to eat. When we got to Porto Rico that was the story of our men so sick that they were never landed."

He had been a grocer ten years and had seen canned roast beef before, but it was a better article than he had seen the army. His trade in canned beef, however, was very small.

LEGISLATORS RECESS. Tennessee Assembly Gives Commitment More Time to Work. In compliance with a resolution adopted by the Tennessee legislature that body took another recess Friday until the 14th inst. It was represented that there could be no judicial review unless the committee was given time to draft the bill.

Senate amendments to the trading stamp bill were agreed to and the bill goes to the governor. It taxes agencies \$500 and merchants using stamps \$250. OEN, TONAL ARRESTED. Will Be Court-martialed For Surrendering Santiago to Shafter. A special dispatch from Madrid says: General Tonal, who commanded the Spanish troops at Santiago de Cuba, has been arrested and imprisoned, previous to being tried for court-martial on the charge of capitulating to General Shafter at that place on July 14, last.

ADVANCE IN SUGAR. Price of the Refined Article Goes Up One-Eighth of a Cent. A New York dispatch says: An all-round advance in the price of refined sugars was made Monday by the American Sugar Refining Company, Arbuckle Brothers and Howell, Son & Co. The latter named a representative of the independent refiners. The advance is one cent per pound, bringing barrels of sugar up to 54 and packages sugar 54 cents.

The Molasses refinery, one of the independent concerns, resumed operations in all departments Monday.

